



1—Steamship Moccasin, former German liner, mysteriously sunk at her pier in Brooklyn. 2—New Canadian federal parliament building recently opened by the duke of Devonshire. 3—Italian reservists returned to America after fighting through the war.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Reactionaries Under Kapp and Luetwitz Seize Berlin and Oust Ebert.

GERMAN REPUBLIC DISSOLVED

Turkish Conditions, Compel Allies to Show Force—Russia Again Seeks Peace—Supreme Council on Economic Restoration—Another Final Struggle in Senate Over the Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany now appears to be actually in the throes of the counter-revolutionary monarchist struggle that has loomed large of late in all the news from Berlin. What has been the government has now ceased to exist. The power of the state is in the hands of the reactionaries, and a monarchist government is being organized. The reactionaries are now in power, and a monarchist government is being organized. The reactionaries are now in power, and a monarchist government is being organized.

Maj. Gen. Luetwitz was military governor of Berlin in the early days of the war. He is thoroughly Prussian and has been strong in his opposition to the peace terms. He has an American wife, born Cary, of Cleveland. The military power behind Kapp and Luetwitz is presumably troops recently returned from the Baltic states. These troops are believed to be in control of Berlin.

All sorts of possibilities are in the air. The national assembly has been dissolved. The Socialist parties have declared a general strike. Some sort of a government is being formed. In the meantime Kapp is practically a dictator.

Conditions in Turkey have been going from bad to worse until the supreme council of the allies has been driven not only to adopt drastic measures but even to plan for the temporary taking over of certain of the Turkish provinces. The Turkish commander in the department. If the Turks behave themselves better and cease the massacring of Armenians this control will be only temporary. Urged especially by Premier Venizelos of Greece, the council is said to have ordered the suspension of military aid to the Turkish army and the withdrawal of all military and naval forces in the belief that strong showing of military force would bring the Turks around to their senses. If this is not sufficient, it may be necessary to start operations against the Turkish coast.

The trouble in Turkey, which is said to be directed from Berlin and supported by the bolsheviks, is a part of the general fight being put up in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and other countries by so-called nationalists who are

attacking the British rule. Dispatches from Turkey assert that Prince Feisal of the Hedjaz kingdom is implicated in it and has suggested a possible union of Turkey, Syria and the Hedjaz. The situation is becoming almost as complicated and difficult to understand as that in Russia some months ago.

What was heralded as a great drive against Poland by the Russian bolsheviks was turned into a decisive defeat of the latter when the Poles took two important railway junctions and a large number of prisoners, including an entire division staff. Immediately thereafter Tschitcher, soviet foreign minister, sent another peace note to Warsaw, asking when and where the peace delegates of all the border nations might meet with the representatives of the bolsheviks. He asked Poland to refrain from further hostilities and explained that the soviet government was prepared to accept the peace terms of the Lithuanian and White Russian fronts, which the Poles had broken up, were inspired by fear that the Poles intended to start a drive against the Ukraine. President Pilsudski's position in Poland was greatly strengthened by the victory of his troops and the attitude of the Moscow government.

The Roumanians and the bolsheviks are in a fair way to make peace, negotiations now being under way at Borna-Wisla in Bukovina. As a preliminary the Roumanians demand that the soviet troops be withdrawn from the frontier and that commercial relations be resumed. It now appears likely that Roumania will succeed in her great purpose of annexing or recovering Bessarabia.

The supreme council of the allies, taking note of the distressing state of the world in general, has issued a memorandum on economic conditions that is welcomed by all serious minded persons. For the preservation of civilization it urges, as might be expected, the early and complete restoration of peace conditions, with normal economic relations, reduction of armaments; the encouragement of larger and better output by workers everywhere; the suppression of extravagance, and definition of credit and currency; and assistance for countries that are now unproductive for lack of raw materials. Without any suggestion of mitigating the treaty terms it is stated that Germany and especially Austria must be enabled to obtain foodstuffs and raw materials in order that they may recover enough to pay the indemnity demanded of them, and it is declared that the total of the reparations must be fixed at the earliest possible time. There is even a suggestion that Germany should be allowed to raise an international loan to meet her immediate needs. In this proposed line of conduct toward the vanquished nations the supreme council is facing the facts with business calculation, not with sentimental feelings.

At frequent intervals the opposing forces in the senate have entered on what is described by the Washington correspondents as the decisive struggle over the peace treaty of Versailles. At this writing they are engaged in another of those combats, and the prospect is that this time it really will be decisive. Early in the week President Wilson, rather than to confer with a representative of the compromisers, wrote a long letter to Senator Hitchcock in which he reasserted his old position regarding the treaty, condemned the reservations as a nullification of the League of Nations covenant and pleaded for consideration of the needs of humanity instead of "special national interests." He demanded that article 10 be accepted unchanged and asserted that to refuse to accept the moral obligation required by it would be a breach of good faith. If the United States cannot enter the league with full responsibility, he said, it should retire gracefully from the great concert of powers. Article 10, said the president, represents the renunciation by the other great powers of their old imperialistic ideas and aims, and its doctrine is the essence of Americanism. He continued:

"Militaristic ambitions and imperialistic policies are by no means dead, even in the councils of the nations whom we most trust and with whom

U. S. INDICTS 125 COAL MINE MEN

More Than Half Number Said to Be Operators in Central Field.

UNION MEN ALSO INCLUDED

Indictments Drawn Under Sections of the Lever Act and of the Criminal Code—Penalty Is Heavy.

Indianapolis, March 13.—Indictments charging conspiracy were returned against 125 mine operators and coal miners by a special federal grand jury in the United States district court here.

The charge, as reported, is conspiracy to enhance the price of necessities by restricting distribution, limiting manufacture, and by other means, and conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States, as defined in the criminal code.

Names will not be announced except as each defendant is served with the indictment notice, it was said. All the men are said to be active in the field which embraces Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. More than one-half are said to be mine operators.

The indictments are drawn under sections of the Lever act and of the criminal code. The penalty upon conviction is said to be a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

The grand jury was called into special session to investigate the affairs of the coal operators and miners. The jury offered its report 49 days later. It was convened on December 17, 1919, but adjourned from time to time.

The investigation was in charge of Dan W. Simms of Lafayette, Ind., special assistant United States attorney, specially appointed to enforce the injunction order at the time of the coal strike, and L. Ert Slack, former United States district attorney, appointed after his term had expired, to assist.

It was said that the grand jury examined more than 200 persons, including Dr. H. A. Garfield.

Judge A. P. Anderson of the United States district court announced that a grand jury investigation was to be made on December 4, 1919, and Mr. Slack indicated that the purpose of the proposed investigation was to determine "whether this is a government of law or a group of men."

Judge Anderson's determination to call the grand jury was based largely, according to Mr. Slack's statement, on the information disclosed in an information filed with the court that officials of the miners' union had violated the injunction and that there were indications that a conspiracy to violate the Lever act might be traced far beyond the officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the mine workers themselves.

The information set out the alleged acts of the defendants and others, showing that the injunction had not only been disobeyed, but that the Lever act had been violated. The situation served to boost the stock of Senator Hiram Johnson considerably. Two of his colleagues, Kenyon of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska, promptly announced that they would support his candidacy. "The president has made the issue," said Kenyon. "It is article 10. Let the fight come. Let the Democrats nominate Woodrow Wilson under the white flag of internationalism and the Republicans nominate Hiram Johnson under the Stars and Stripes of Americanism."

So far, however, the main contestants for the Republican nomination remain as before, General Wood and Governor Lowden. Both have made considerable progress and also their managers have succeeded in stirring up a good deal of bitterness in some states, notably Illinois, where the Lowden men thought the Wood forces were trying to trespass on their preserves.

When Frank Hitchcock became actively engaged in the Wood campaign it was believed this would assure for the general the support of all the southern states, where Hitchcock built up a smooth-working machine when he was postmaster general. But this view received a jolt last week when the North Carolina state convention endorsed the candidacy of Judge Peter C. Pritchard.

Herbert Hoover has done something to make clear his political affiliations. In a letter to a California admirer he says it is well known that he was a progressive Republican before the war, and that he is now an independent progressive.

The president's commission for settlement of the coal mine labor troubles was unable last week to formulate a unanimous report as Mr. Wilson requested, but one was forwarded to the White House, signed by Paule, representing the owners, and Robinson, representing the public. White, representing the miners, refused to concur.

The Supreme court of the United States dealt the national treasury rather a severe blow last week when it decided that stock dividends of corporations are not taxable as income. The government will be compelled to return a huge sum—maybe as much as \$100,000,000—already collected. Many corporations that have been accumulating big surpluses have been awaiting the decision to "cut melons."

could not be made before the end of January. This cost that firm its summer trade. The Chileans say that no explanations can condone that. There is some complaint that there seems to be no system in the North American export business and that the sellers have lost sight of the principle that the buyer is not forced to buy unless he chooses, that he has no opportunity for choice and will buy where he obtains satisfaction in quality, delivery and credits.

MAJ. GEN. TASKER H. BLISS

Third of Dead Stay in France

BONUS CAUSES ANOTHER ROW

House Committee Told That Members of Congress Will Support Measure to Get Soldier Vote—Fordney Resents Statement.

Washington, March 15.—The bodies of about 50,000 of the American dead in France will be returned to the United States, while between 20,000 and 25,000 will remain permanently interred overseas, Secretary Baker informed Chairman Wadsworth of the senate military committee.

The secretary, who wrote in response to a senate resolution, estimated the cost of returning the dead and concentrating the bodies remaining in cemeteries overseas at \$300,000.

Congestion of the French transportation systems and shortage of materials used in the manufacture of coffins is handicapping the work, Mr. Baker said.

While 111 bodies of American dead have been returned from Archangel, Secretary Baker said the same number still remained in northern Russia, and that it was improbable that anything could be done toward their removal for a year.

Evacuation of bodies in England is progressing, he added, while in Italy all bodies have been concentrated ready for return to this country.

Members of congress will support soldier bonus legislation in order "to get votes," Frank P. Keech of New York, a former lieutenant colonel in the inspector general's department, declared before the house ways and means committee, which is holding hearings on relief legislation.

"I consider that an insult to members of congress," declared Chairman Fordney.

"I didn't mean it as an insult, but it is true," Keech replied.

"Members of congress are influenced by the will of the people and rightly so," said Representative Garner (Dem.) of Texas.

"I consider it an insult for any person to say that I will spend \$200,000,000 of the public money to be elected to congress," declared Chairman Fordney.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (Dem.) of Illinois told Keech he did not consider his remark an insult, and that he would appeal to the committee to overrule Chairman Fordney's effort to suppress freedom of speech among witnesses.

"What was your salary before and after the war?" asked Representative Frear (Rep.) of Wisconsin, after the wrangle had subsided.

"I don't wish to give that," Keech said.

"You are a broker and you speak from the Wall street viewpoint," said Mr. Frear. "Do you know if boys on the farm who do everything feel as do the people who live in New York?"

"On conditions in New York I would say that a bonus is not desired or needed by the average discharged soldier," Keech replied.

Mr. Keech quoted statements from a report compiled by a group of army officers that 20 per cent of the men of the Canadian army spent their bonuses in several weeks. Asked by Chairman Fordney as to the correctness of the report, Keech said:

"It is common report that the Canadian soldiers had a big time. But it is impossible for any man to say that all of the half million Canadian soldiers squandered their bonuses."

The witness added that he was concerned over the predicted decrease in bond values. He objected to the suggestion of Representative Rainey to place a tax on the 23,000 men who became millionaires during the war.

"Initiative ceases when taxes become high and such an additional tax would be harmful," said he.

ROBBERS MAKE GREAT HAUL

Open Two Safes in Philadelphia and Get Away With \$410,000 in Bonds.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Safeblowers opened two safes on the seventh and eighth floors of the Weightman building and secured \$410,000 worth of bonds, of which \$113,000 are negotiable. Bonds valued at \$300,000 were stolen from the Ocean County Electric company and \$110,000 in bonds were taken from the safe of the Hydro-Electric Finance corporation. The bonds left no clue.

NEWBERRY MAN IS ILL

Paul King, Campaign Manager, Collapses on Stand.

Physician Says Chief Defense Witness Is a Complete Physical Wreck

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 13.—Paul King, Newberry campaign manager, made a vain attempt to resume testimony in the Newberry election conspiracy trial. Suffering from effects of a nervous collapse incurred last Tuesday, King was exhausted after five minutes' effort to recollect happenings of the 1918 senatorial campaign. Court was suspended while two physicians and Mrs. King attended him.

King started his testimony a week ago today. He was under direct examination for portions of four court days, then collapsed during a noon recess. He had been confined to his room since Tuesday, and left his bed Thursday for the first time.

King walked slowly to the witness stand, grasping at tables and supported by James O. Murfin, chief counsel for the defense. He was pale and breathing with difficulty.

"I haven't enough breath to answer more than 'yes' or 'no' at first," he explained to Allen V. Rees of Houghton, attorney for Myron Sherwood, Marquette, when he was asked to describe his first meeting with that defendant.

King said that early in May, 1918, Sherwood declined to do more than handle nominating petitions because of business pressure. About two months later Sherwood found time to take charge of the campaign in Marquette City, but at no time was anything said about campaign finances, except as to receipts or expenses, King said.

After five minutes of this effort, King was leaning on the table in a state of obvious exhaustion. Frank C. Duley, assistant attorney general, who had been conferred with by Judge Sessions, and then with Martin W. Littleton, and the judge ordered a recess.

Dr. James B. Bradley, former auditor general of Michigan and one of the defendants, was called by the physician who attended King in court. He said the chief defense witness was "a complete physical wreck," and doubted whether he would fully recover from his attack for a year.

SUFFRAGE BY MARCH 23

Allos Paul, Leader of Woman's Action, Makes Prediction Following Visit by West Virginia.

Washington, March 12.—Suffrage for women will be an actuality by March 23, according to the predictions made by suffrage leaders after the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the West Virginia legislature.

"We expect ratification to follow immediately upon the convening of special sessions on March 22 in Washington and Delaware," said Miss Alice Paul, leader of the National Woman's party. "The full suffrage state of Washington certainly will act promptly. In Delaware we believe our majority is safe, though not overwhelming. The large proportion of Republicans in the legislature of this state makes the responsibility clear."

Severe Storm at Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15.—Damage estimated at \$1,000,000 was done in the city and vicinity by a 72-mile wind that swept over the district. Thirty derricks in the gas field were wrecked. Many persons were injured.

Killed in Sparring Match. New York, March 15.—A boxing exhibition staged by Columbia university students resulted in the death of Milton Sternfield of Albany, a former United States army lieutenant and post-graduate student.

Millers Protest Grain Export Rates. Washington, March 13.—A delegation representing the Southwestern Millers' league called on Chairman Payne at the shipping board to protest against the differential now existing in export rates on grain.

Chinese Bandits Seize Englishmen. Yunnanfu, South China, March 13.—Two English missionaries were seized by bandits in the same locality where the captors of Doctor Shelton, the Ohio missionary, are located. One Englishman escaped.

Chicago Would Kill Dry Law. Chicago, March 12.—City council met by 51 to 10 vote secured passage of a resolution asking the legislature to rescind its adoption of the eighth amendment and submit the question to a referendum.

West Virginia for Suffrage. Charleston, W. Va., March 12.—The state senate ratified the federal suffrage amendment, 15 to 4, ending a warmly contested fight. The house of delegates ratified the amendment a week ago, 47 to 40.

\$140,000 Fire in Algeria. Oran, Algeria, March 11.—Fire in a warehouse here was recorded, under control after it had destroyed many thousands of barrels of alcohol and other property, causing a loss estimated at 70,000,000 francs.

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SEVEN PERISH IN FLAMES

Patients of the Ohio State Hospital for Epilepsy at Gallipolis Victims.

Gallipolis, O., March 11.—Seven patients were dead and two in a critical condition as the result of a fire which partly destroyed the male ward of the state hospital for epileptics here today. The dead are: William Smith of Toledo; Patrick Donnelly, Norwalk, O.; John S. Bain of Cumberland; Wayne Larimer of Dixie; Harold Heintzel of Wheeling, W. Va.; John McNulty and James Jones of Cincinnati.

POLES ROUT REDS; TAKE 1,000

Capture Rail Junctions Southwest of Minsk—Much War Material Is Seized.

Warsaw, March 11.—Polish forces commanded by Colonel Sikorski attacked bolshevik troops in the vicinity of Minsk and Kolenkovits, southeast of Minsk, Sunday morning, and captured these two important railway junctions and much war material.

Flames Destroy U. S. Ship

Port Said, Trinidad, March 15.—The American steamship Balabac, owned by the United States shipping board, was destroyed by fire here. The cargo had been discharged and it was awaiting orders.

Negro Shot to Death

Montgomery, Ala., March 15.—Wilbur Smith, a negro, and a former soldier, was shot to death by six masked men near Legend, after his arrest on charge of attacking a six-year-old white girl.

Gives Diamonds for Armenians

New York, March 13.—Diamonds valued at \$40,000 are to be sold and the proceeds given for Armenian relief, by Mrs. Andrew D. White, widow of the former president of Cornell university.

French Revenues Big

Paris, March 13.—Government revenues from taxes during February amounted to 794,000,000 francs, an increase of 215,000,000 over the budget estimates, and 340,000,000 over February, 1919.

\$500,000 for the Wounded

New York, March 12.—The American Legion has received a gift of \$500,000 from the Y. M. C. A., which has recommended that the income from the fund be used for the benefit of men disabled in the service.

Washerwomen's Union Blossoms

Aurora, Ill., March 12.—Washerwomen here are forming a union to fix a minimum price of 45 cents an hour for their work. The present average wage is 35 cents an hour, with car fare to and from work.

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